

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 2, 12, 17, 18, 22, 23, 32, 35 thru 37, 39 thru 41, 43 and 45 thru 47 without prejudice or disclaimer, amend claims 1, 3 thru 9, 13 thru 16, 19 thru 21, 24 thru 31, 33, 34, 38, 42 and 44, and add claims 48 and 49, as follows:

1 1. (Currently Amended) An electrophotographic image printing method for an
2 electrophotographic imaging apparatus, comprising the steps of:

3 providing an electrophotographic imaging apparatus, the electrophotographic
4 imaging apparatus including: a charge roller; a developer roller; a laser scanning unit; a
5 transfer roller; an organic photoconductor; a power supply unit for supplying power to the
6 charge roller, the developer roller, the laser scanning unit, and the transfer roller; and a
7 controller for controlling the power supply unit, the charge roller, the developer roller,
8 the laser scanning unit, the transfer roller, and the organic photoconductor;

9 selecting a resolution for electrophotographic printing;

10 charging the organic photoconductor by selectively applying, to the charge roller,
11 a charge voltage corresponding to the resolution selected for the electrophotographic
12 printing;

13 setting the charge voltage applied to the charge roller to be relatively higher in
14 magnitude for a lower level of the resolution selected than for a higher level of the
15 resolution selected;

16 forming an electrostatic latent image on the charged organic photoconductor by

17 means of the laser scanning unit and applying toner particles adhering to the developer
18 roller to the electrostatic latent image to form a visible image; and
19 transferring the visible image formed on the organic photoconductor to a print
20 medium.

Claim 2. (Canceled)

1 3. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, ~~further comprised of: wherein~~ the
2 resolution selected [[being]] is any one of 600 dpi. and 1200 dpi.

1 4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, ~~wherein further comprised of:~~
2 applying a charge voltage of -1.35 kV is applied to the charge roller as the charge voltage
3 when the resolution selected is 1200 dpi., and ~~applying~~ a charge voltage ~~to the charge~~
4 roller of -1.4 kV is applied to the charge roller as the charge voltage when the selected
5 resolution is 600 dpi.

1 5. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, ~~wherein further comprised of:~~
2 applying selectively the charge voltage is selectively applied to the charge roller to
3 reduce a gray pattern level variation.

1 6. (Currently Amended) [[The]] An electrophotographic printing method of claim

2 5, further comprised of: reducing the for an electrophotographic imaging apparatus,
3 comprising the steps of:

4 providing an electrophotographic imaging apparatus, the electrophotographic
5 imaging apparatus including: a charge roller; a developer roller; a laser scanning unit; a
6 transfer roller; an organic photoconductor; a power supply unit for supplying power to the
7 charge roller, the developer roller, the laser scanning unit, and the transfer roller; and a
8 controller for controlling the power supply unit, the charge roller, the developer roller,
9 the laser scanning unit, the transfer roller, and the organic photoconductor;

10 selecting a resolution for electrophotographic printing;

11 charging the organic photoconductor by selectively applying, to the charge roller,
12 a charge voltage corresponding to the resolution selected for the electrophotographic
13 printing;

14 forming an electrostatic latent image on the charged organic photoconductor by
15 means of the laser scanning unit and applying toner particles adhering to the developer
16 roller to the electrostatic latent image to form a visible image; and

17 transferring the visible image formed on the organic photoconductor to a print
18 medium;

19 wherein a gray pattern level variation at a low resolution is reduced by applying a
20 charge voltage to the charge roller that is relatively increased large in magnitude with
21 respect relative to a charge voltage applied to the charge roller to reduce the gray pattern
22 level variation at a high resolution.

1 7. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, further comprised comprising the
2 step of:

3 selectively adjusting the charge voltage applied to the charge roller corresponding
4 in correspondence to the resolution selected for the electrophotographic printing to
5 reduce image concentration variation.

1 8. (Currently Amended) An electrophotographic printing method for an
2 electrophotographic imaging apparatus, comprising the [[step]] steps of:

3 providing an electrophotographic imaging apparatus, the electrophotographic
4 imaging apparatus including: a charge roller; a developer roller; a laser scanning unit; a
5 transfer roller; an organic photoconductor; a power supply unit for supplying power to the
6 charge roller, the developer roller, the laser scanning unit, and the transfer roller; and a
7 controller for controlling the power supply unit, the charge roller, the developer roller,
8 the laser scanning unit, the transfer roller, and the organic photoconductor[[:]];

9 selecting a print mode for electrophotographic printing;

10 charging the organic photoconductor by selectively applying, to the charge roller,
11 a charge voltage [[whose]] having a magnitude which is dependent upon the print mode
12 selected for the electrophotographic printing;

13 forming an electrostatic latent image on the charged organic photoconductor by
14 means of the laser scanning unit and applying toner particles adhering to the developer

15 roller to the electrostatic latent image to form a visible image; and
16 transferring the visible image formed on the organic photoconductor to [[said]] a
17 print medium;

18 wherein a charge voltage of -1.4 kV is applied to the charge roller as the charge
19 voltage when the print mode selected is a text mode, and a charge voltage of -1.35 kV is
20 applied to the charge roller as the charge voltage when the print mode selected is a
21 graphics mode.

1 9. (Currently Amended) The electrophotographic printing method of claim 8, the
2 voltage magnitude applied to the charge roller [[being]] having a relatively higher
3 magnitude when a text mode is selected as [[a]] the print mode than when a graphics
4 mode is selected as [[a]] the print mode.

1 10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 8, the print mode selected
2 corresponding to one of a text mode and a graphics mode.

1 11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10, the text mode being of a
2 relatively lower resolution than a resolution for the graphics mode.

Claim 12. (Canceled)

1 13. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 8, wherein it is a DC magnitude of
2 voltage and not an AC magnitude of voltage applied to the charge roller that is varied and
3 dependent upon the selected print mode.

1 14. (Currently Amended) [[The]] An electrophotographic printing method of
2 claim 13, ~~further comprised of: reducing the for an electrophotographic imaging~~
3 apparatus, comprising the steps of:

4 providing an electrophotographic imaging apparatus, the electrophotographic
5 imaging apparatus including: a charge roller; a developer roller; a laser scanning unit; a
6 transfer roller; an organic photoconductor; a power supply unit for supplying power to the
7 charge roller, the developer roller, the laser scanning unit, and the transfer roller; and a
8 controller for controlling the power supply unit, the charge roller, the developer roller,
9 the laser scanning unit, the transfer roller, and the organic photoconductor;

10 selecting a print mode for electrophotographic printing;

11 charging the organic photoconductor by selectively applying, to the charge roller,
12 a charge voltage having a magnitude which is dependent upon the print mode selected for
13 the electrophotographic printing;

14 forming an electrostatic latent image on the charged organic photoconductor by
15 means of the laser scanning unit and applying toner particles adhering to the developer
16 roller to the electrostatic latent image to form a visible image; and

17 transferring the visible image formed on the organic photoconductor to a print

18 medium;

19 wherein a gray pattern level variation at a low resolution is reduced by applying a
20 charge voltage to the charge roller that is relatively increased large in magnitude with
21 respect relative to a charge voltage applied to the charge roller to reduce the gray pattern
22 level variation at a high resolution.

1 15.(Currently Amended) The method of claim 8, further comprised comprising the
2 step of:

3 selectively adjusting the charge voltage applied to the charge roller corresponding
4 in correspondence to the print mode selected for the electrophotographic printing to
5 reduce image concentration variation.

1 16. (Currently Amended) An electrophotographic imaging apparatus for
2 electrophotographic printing, comprising:

3 a charge roller;

4 a developer roller;

5 a laser scanning unit;

6 a transfer roller;

7 an organic photoconductor;

8 a power supply unit for supplying power to the charge roller, the developer roller,
9 the laser scanning unit, and the transfer roller;

10 a controller for controlling the power supply unit, the charge roller, the developer
11 roller, the laser scanning unit, the transfer roller, and the organic photoconductor;
12 means for selecting a resolution for electrophotographic printing;
13 means for ~~charging the organic photoconductor that selectively applies applying,~~
14 to the charge roller, a charge voltage so as to charge the organic photoconductor, the
15 charge voltage corresponding to the resolution selected for the electrophotographic
16 printing;
17 means for forming an electrostatic latent image on the charged organic
18 photoconductor, and for applying toner particles adhering to the developer roller to the
19 electrostatic latent image to form a visible image; and
20 means for transferring the visible image formed on the organic photoconductor to
21 a print medium;
22 wherein the charge voltage selectively applied to the charge roller is relatively
23 large in magnitude for a lower level of the selected resolution and is relatively small in
24 magnitude for a higher level of the selected resolution.

Claims 17-18. (Canceled)

1 19. (Currently Amended) The electrophotographic imaging apparatus of claim 16,
2 wherein +8, further comprised of: the means for charging applies to the charge roller a
3 charge voltage of -1.35 kV is applied to the charge roller as the charge voltage when the

4 resolution selected is 1200 dpi., and ~~the means for charging applies a charge voltage to~~
5 ~~the charge roller of -1.4 kV is applied to the charge roller as the charge voltage when the~~
6 resolution selected is 600 dpi.

1 20. (Currently Amended) The electrophotographic printing apparatus of claim 16,
2 ~~wherein further comprised of: the means for charging selectively applies to the charge~~
3 ~~roller a charge voltage of one of -1.4kV and -1.35kV is selectively applied to the charge~~
4 ~~roller as the charge voltage.~~

1 21. (Currently Amended) An electrophotographic imaging apparatus for
2 electrophotographic printing, comprising:

3 a charge roller;

4 a developer roller;

5 a laser scanning unit;

6 a transfer roller;

7 an organic photoconductor, said organic photoconductor being charged by said
8 charge roller;

9 an input unit ~~allowing~~ for input of a print job, and for input of a print mode for
10 said print job;

11 a power supply unit supplying power to the charge roller, the developer roller, the
12 laser scanning unit, and the transfer roller; and

13 a controller connected to said input unit and said power supply unit, said controller
14 being programmed and configured to control the power supply unit, the charge roller, the
15 developer roller, the laser scanning unit, the transfer roller, and the organic
16 photoconductor, said controller being programmed and configured to cause said power
17 supply unit to apply ~~either one of~~ a first voltage having a first magnitude [[or]] and a
18 second ~~and different~~ voltage having a second, different magnitude to said charge roller
19 based on [[said]] a selected print mode for said print job, said laser scanning unit
20 illuminating said organic photoconductor to form an electrostatic latent image on the
21 charged organic photoconductor, said developer roller applying toner particles to the
22 electrostatic latent image on the organic photoconductor to form a visible image on the
23 organic photoconductor,[[;]] said transfer roller transferring the visible image formed on
24 the organic photoconductor to a print medium;

25 wherein the power supply unit selectively charges the charge roller with a charge
26 voltage that is relatively high in magnitude when said selected print mode is text mode
27 and relatively low in magnitude when said selected print mode is graphics mode.

Claims 22 and 23. (Canceled)

1 24. (Currently Amended) The electrophotographic imaging apparatus of claim
2 [[23]] 21, wherein the power supply unit applies, to the charge roller, a charge voltage of
3 -1.35 kV DC as the first voltage magnitude when the print mode selected is the graphics

4 mode, and the power supply unit applies, to the charge roller, a charge voltage of -1.4 kV
5 DC as the second voltage magnitude when the print mode selected is the text mode.

1 25. (Currently Amended) The electrophotographic printing apparatus of claim 21,
2 said controller being programmed and configured to cause said laser scanning unit to
3 illuminate said organic photoconductor to form said latent image on said organic
4 photoconductor at one of a first power [[or]] and a second and different power based on
5 said selected the print mode selected.

1 26. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein, during the charging
2 step, said controller and said power supply unit automatically applying apply a different
3 magnitude of DC voltage to said charge roller based on said selected resolution
4 immediately prior to and during the formation of said electrostatic image on said organic
5 photoconductor.

1 27. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 26, said laser scanning unit
2 automatically applying a different power during said forming step based on said voltage
3 magnitude of said voltage applied to said charge roller.

1 28. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 8, wherein, during the charging
2 step, said controller and said power supply unit automatically applying apply a different

3 magnitude of voltage to said charge roller based on said selected print mode immediately
4 prior to and during the formation of said electrostatic image on said organic
5 photoconductor.

1 29. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 28, said laser scanning unit
2 automatically applying a different power during said forming step based on said ~~voltage~~
3 magnitude of said voltage applied to said charge roller.

1 30. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim 16, wherein said controller and
2 said power supply unit automatically ~~applying apply~~ a ~~different magnitude of voltage of a~~
3 different magnitude to said charge roller based on said selected resolution immediately
4 prior to and during the formation of said electrostatic image on said organic
5 photoconductor.

1 31. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim 30, said laser scanning unit
2 automatically applying a different power during said forming of said latent image based
3 on said ~~voltage~~ magnitude of said voltage applied to said charge roller.

Claim 32. (Canceled)

1 33. (Currently Amended) The apparatus of claim [[32]] 26, said laser scanning

2 unit automatically applying a different power during said forming of said latent image
3 based on said ~~voltage~~ magnitude of said voltage applied to said charge roller.

1 34. (Currently Amended) A method for forming an image in an
2 electrophotographic apparatus, said method comprising the steps of:

3 submitting a print job from a user via software ~~via a user~~, said print job comprising
4 a type of print job [[input]] selected by said user ~~via software~~;

5 automatically charging a charge roller to a magnitude of voltage based on the type
6 of print job selected by the user prior to printing;

7 charging [[a]] an organic photoconductor drum via said charge roller ~~adjacent to~~
8 said photoconductor drum;

9 forming a latent image on [[the]] said photoconductor drum by illuminating said
10 photoconductor drum via a light source, a power of said light source forming the latent
11 image being based on [[said]] the magnitude of voltage applied to which said charge
12 roller is charged; and

13 creating a visible image from said latent image via a developer roller positioned
14 adjacent to said photoconductor drum, said developer roller supplying toner particles to
15 [[the]] said photoconductor drum to convert said latent image on said photoconductor
16 drum into said visible image; and

17 transferring the visible image to a print medium;

18 wherein, when the type of print job is a resolution of the print job, the magnitude

19 of voltage to which said charge roller is charged is greater for a lower resolution and
20 smaller for a higher resolution.

Claims 35-37. (Canceled)

1 38. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[37]] 34, wherein said controller
2 causing causes said light source to operate at an appropriate power level based on said the
3 magnitude of voltage applied to said charge roller.

Claims 39-41. (Canceled)

1 42. (Currently Amended) An electrophotographic imaging apparatus for
2 electrophotographic printing, comprising:
3 a charge roller;
4 a developer roller;
5 a laser scanning unit;
6 a transfer roller;
7 a photoconductive drum, said photoconductive drum being charged by said charge
8 roller, said laser scanning unit illuminating said photoconductive drum to form a latent
9 image on said photoconductive drum, and said charge roller, said developer roller, said
10 transfer roller and said laser scanning unit being disposed in operational relationship to

11 said photoconductive drum;

12 an input unit for inputting a print job and selecting a print mode for said print job;

13 a power supply ~~unitsupplying~~ unit for supplying power to the charge roller, the

14 developer roller, the laser scanning unit, and the transfer roller; and

15 a controller connected between said input unit and said power supply, said

16 controller ~~beingprogrammed~~ being programmed and configured to ~~controlthe~~ control the

17 power supply unit and cause said power supply to apply ~~either~~ one of a first DC voltage

18 magnitude [[or]] and a second and different DC voltage magnitude to said charge roller

19 based on said selected print mode for said print job, said laser scanning unit illuminating

20 said photoconductive drum to ~~forman~~ form an electrostatic latent image on the charged

21 photoconductive ~~drum~~,said drum, said developer roller applying toner particles to the

22 electrostatic latent image on the photoconductive drum to form a visible image on the

23 photoconductive ~~drum~~,said drum, said transfer roller transferring the visible image

24 formed on the photoconductive drum to a print medium;

25 wherein the power supply unit selectively charges the charge roller with a charge

26 voltage that is relatively high in DC magnitude when said selected print mode is text

27 mode, and with a charge voltage which is relatively low when said print mode is graphics

28 mode.

Claim 43. (Canceled)

1 44. (Currently Amended) The electrophotographic imaging apparatus of claim 42,
2 ~~thepower wherein the power~~ supply unit applies, to the charge roller, a charge voltage of
3 -1.35 kV DC as ~~thefirst voltage magnitude~~ when the selected print mode is the graphics
4 mode, and ~~thepower the power~~ supply unit applies, ~~a charge voltage~~ to the charge roller,
5 a charge voltage of -1.4 kV DC as ~~thesecond voltage magnitude~~ when the selected print
6 mode is the text mode.

Claims 45-47. (Canceled)

1 48. (New) A method for forming an image in an electrophotographic apparatus,
2 said method comprising the steps of:
3 submitting a print job from a user via software, said print job comprising a type of
4 print job selected by said user;
5 automatically charging a charge roller to a magnitude of voltage based on the type
6 of print job selected by the user prior to printing;
7 charging an organic photoconductor drum via said charge roller;
8 forming a latent image on said photoconductor drum by illuminating said
9 photoconductor drum via a light source, a power of said light source forming the latent
10 image being based on the magnitude of voltage to which said charge roller is charged; and
11 creating a visible image from said latent image via a developer roller positioned
12 adjacent to said photoconductor drum, said developer roller supplying toner particles to

13 said photoconductor drum to convert said latent image on said photoconductor drum into
14 said visible image; and

15 transferring the visible image to a print medium;

16 wherein, when the type of print job is a selection between a text mode and a
17 graphics mode, the magnitude of voltage to which said charge roller is charged is greater
18 for the text mode and smaller for the graphics mode.

1 49. (New) The method of claim 48, wherein said controller causes said light
2 source to operate at an appropriate power level based on the magnitude of voltage applied
3 to said charge roller.